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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. African Women's Association

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

African Women's Association is a non-governmental, non-partisan, and non-profit women's organization, founded on 22 March 1990 as a grassroots women's association. The revision of its charter by the Special General Assembly of June 1998, which converted it into an organization for supporting women's activities, endowed it with full powers to address the concerns of the populations it works with. That reform was not gratuitous. Rather it was the result of the active participation of the Association's members in the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, in Beijing in 1995, and the Fifth African Regional Conference on Women, in Dakar in 1994.

Thus, since that reorientation of its activities, the organization has steadfastly committed itself to promoting and defending the rights of women and children, wherever such work is needed. Above all, it has done so in keeping with the 12 areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action and with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2004, the General Assembly adopted resolutions providing for the geographical deployment of the organisation throughout the Cameroonian national territory and for the opening of a representation branch in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Presently, three national branches are operational, specializing, based on local circumstances and needs, in the promotion and defence of the rights of women and children: (a) the East Cameroon branch devotes itself exclusively to community development and the fight against HIV/AIDS; (b) the South-West Cameroon branch focuses on combating the trafficking and prostitution of girls (*traffic et traite*) and domestic exploitation of child labour, as well as on community development; (c) the Central Cameroon branch, which is housed at the organization's headquarters, actively promotes and defends the rights of women and children, especially by combating the prostitution and trafficking of girls, strengthening women's social and economic capabilities, preventing child abuse, and fighting AIDS.

The achievement of special consultative status in 2005 endowed the movement with genuine credibility vis-à-vis partners and led to the signing of local and international memorandums of understanding for carrying out projects and programmes.

The fact that the organization is now better known has helped it join such groups and networks as:

(a) The regional network of action groups against child work and trafficking in Central and West Africa.

(b) The Group of approved non-governmental organizations in Cameroon;

(c) The Group of non-governmental organizations combating the exploitation of child domestic labour;

(d) The network of organizations supporting urban development in Cameroon;

(e) The network of associations combating violence against women.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

In order to fully participate in the work of the United Nations, the organization has committed to carrying out activities related to the work of the Economic and Social Council and to attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, especially goals 1, 2, 3 and 6.

Activities related to the Economic and Social Council

February/March 2005 – As a prelude to participation in the 49th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, in New York: organization of a working group to review Beijing + 10; of a review forum; and of the report reviewing Cameroonian women's civil society organizations

8 March 2006 – Organization of activities related to the celebration of International Women's Day (civic training and education workshops)

June 2006 – Celebration of the International Day of the African Child with the children of refugee families living in Cameroon

February/March 2007 – Participation of two members of the non-governmental organization in the work of the 51st session of the Commission on the Status of Women, in New York

May 2007 – Participation in the General Assembly of the regional network of action groups against child domestic work in Benin.

June 2007 – United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa, Yaoundé, workshop to reflect on trafficking in girls

6 November 2007 – Communication on the subject of women and poverty to a conference on human rights and poverty, organized by the United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa in Yaoundé. The organization is registered as having expertise in transitional justice in the database of the United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

2007 – Participation in several fundraising campaigns of the Committee Responsible for Non-Governmental Organizations and other members of the United Nations System

February/March 2008 – Participation by four members of the organization in the work of the 52nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

November 2008, Libreville – Consultant at the workshop organized by the United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa and the Economic Commission for Central Africa on the exploitation of child domestic labour in Central Africa and Cameroon

Participation in 10 days of activities against violence against women

November 2008 – Organization of a subregional workshop on human rights and peace

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

Community development master programme put in place in eight villages in (East) Cameroon;

Execution of a programme to support socio-economic activities of rural and urban women refugees;

Programme to strengthen women's planned parenthood capabilities and the citizenship rights of their children;

Goal 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women:

Combating the prostitution and trafficking of girls: repatriation and reintegration;

Combating the exploitation of child domestic labour;

Prevention of child abuse;

Violence against women.

Goal 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

Strengthening the capacity of community grassroots organizations to respond to the needs of orphans and vulnerable children in the 5th arrondissement of Yaoundé;

Programme to provide psycho-social, medical, and economic support to persons living with HIV or AIDS and orphans and vulnerable children in the arrondissement of Messamena (East Cameroon).

Publications

Brief compilation of texts on the rights of the child – 2007

Comic strip on the fight against trafficking and prostitution of children and the exploitation of child domestic work

Guide to employment opportunities for women victims of trafficking and prostitution – for repatriation and reintegration in Cameroon

2. Centre africain de recherche industrielle

Special, 2001

I. Introduction

The Centre africain de recherche industrielle (CARI) is a learned society founded in March. Its goal is to orient the actions of development agents toward progress by promoting scientific thought and teachings. Our principal objectives are: to provide civic education for the population, promote a culture of good governance and integrity in the management of development, produce scientific and

technical works, conduct conferences, strengthen the capabilities of development agents in matters to do with ethics and professional codes of conduct, promote community development and combat poverty.

The Centre has decided to step up its research into other areas affecting the lives of the target population, such as human rights, community development, civic education, the advancement of women and gender equality, professional apprenticeship, sustainable development and environmental protection, and the promotion of good governance and ethics.

That has attracted several members, with expertise in the different areas in which the Centre is involved.

The diversification of its areas of intervention has enabled the Centre to join a number of international networks, such as the International Development Law Organization (ILDO), the World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations, the Conserve Africa Foundation, the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relations with the United Nations, and the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

2006: submission of a communication on the right to a fair trial in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the 62nd session of the Commission on Human Rights, in Geneva.

2007: (a) 15th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, from 30 April to 11 May, in New York, on the subjects of: atmosphere and air pollution, climate change and energy for sustainable development; (b) submission of a summary to the Commission on Sustainable Development on the subject of a sustainable development strategy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; deforestation in the vicinity of large towns.

2008: submission of several written contributions and participation in a number of conferences.

Initiative undertaken in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Establishment in 2008 of the Millennium Cultural Centre in the Congo

Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

Target: Reduce the proportion of people suffering from hunger in the districts on the outskirts of Kinshasa: Kindele, Kisenso, Mbanza-Lemba, Cogelos. **Action:** Distribution of food to unmarried mothers and their children and to widows. Training this target group to engage in income-generating activities; dressmaking, painting and other professional activities.

Goal 2: achieve universal primary education

Target: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will have a chance to go to school. **Action**: Establish an infant school for children aged 3 to 5

(start-up of teaching: September 2009) and implement a remedial school education programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Goals 5 and 6: Improve maternal health and combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. **Action**: Awareness days (conversations about sexual mores) (*causerie morale*) with unmarried mothers, women and widows on the damage done by sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and the virus responsible for AIDS. Establishment of a family planning and health education programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 1: Integrate the principles of sustainable development in national development policies. **Action**: Production of a scientific study on protection of the crop economy from climate change in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, correction and adjustment of the poverty reduction strategy paper from a sustainable development perspective, published by CARI.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Action: Redefine the policy of cooperation with development partners.

3. European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages

Special, 1997

Participation of EBLUL-France in United Nations Committees (2005-2008)

- 66th session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, February 2005.
- Reports and interventions in the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Geneva), in 2007 and 2008:

  May 2007: EBLUL-France transmits a first alternative report to the periodic report of France on implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Two representatives took part in Geneva in a pre-sessional working group of the Committee;

  9 May 2008 in Geneva: participation and statement by EBLUL-France in the one-day discussion organized by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights regarding definition of the right to take part in cultural life in connection with an optional protocol to be adopted at end-2008.

- Implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. Talk with the independent expert on minority matters.

  20 September 2007: EBLUL-France file transmitted. Various members of EBLUL-France take part in the Paris meeting.

• Participation in the first session of the World Forum on Minority Issues of the Human Rights Council. On 15 and 16 December 2008, the president of EBLUL-France represented EBLUL-Europe at the Forum in Geneva.

4. Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"

Special 1997

I. Introduction

The "Tupaj Amaru" Indian Movement (a non-governmental indigenous peoples' organization) was accorded special consultative status in 1997 for consultations between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.

By a decision of the Council, following a recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the organization was suspended and deprived of its special consultative status from 23 July 2004 to 28 July 2006 because of the complaint filed by the United States of America with the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. The organization has since joined the World Peace Council and has continued to take part in the HRC.

It would therefore be contrary to the spirit of resolution 1996/31 of the Council for the Committee to recommend suspension of a non-governmental organization's consultative statement and, at the same time, require that it submit its quadrennial report. According to its statutes, which are inspired by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the essential goals and objectives of the non-profit association formed to represent indigenous communities are to : ensure protection and promotion of collective and individual rights and fundamental freedoms, especially economic, cultural, civil and political rights; to promote the effective exercise of the rights to land, territory, and permanent sovereignty over natural resources, as well as to the self-determination of the indigenous peoples of the world; to support the right to sustainable development and respect for a healthy environment, in harmony with nature, and to foster legal protection of the cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples; to combat racism and racial discrimination against the indigenous peoples living in precarious conditions, to fight colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and to combat any incitement to hate, violence and terrorism; to safeguard peace and international security, to protest all war and condemn any aggression against developing countries, as well as colonial occupation; and to implement rural development projects aimed at contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty, organize round table discussions and seminars, publish testimony and information and disseminate the ideals of the United Nations within the framework of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples.

II. Contribution to the work of the Commission and the Human Rights Council and their subsidiary entities

True to its statutory principles, the organization played an active part in the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary organs until the Commission's

dissolution in 2005. Since the Human Rights Council was established by General Assembly resolution 60/251, the organization has played an active part in the Council and its subsidiary entities, as well as at international conferences and United Nations forums, making constructive contributions to the their work.

Oral presentations in plenary session on: the right to self-determination of counter-terrorism (March 2005); the indigenous peoples issue, the negotiations process for the Declaration (April 2005); the blockade against Cuba and human rights violations (March 2005); civil and political rights and freedom of expression (April 2005).

On 6 April 2005, the organization mailed to the Chair of the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights the draft decision on the procedure for reviewing the draft Declaration of the United Nations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples..

Written contributions: draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and resolution adopted by the indigenous peoples' organizations substantiating the contributions and amendments to the draft declaration by the "Tupaj Amaru" Indian Movement (see CN.4/2005/NGO/351, 62nd session of the Commission on Human Rights).

Oral statement: right to self-determination and preventive war against the axis of evil. From then on, the Human Rights Council devoted its attention to procedural reorganization sessions in light of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/251 and the transition process from the Commission to Human Rights Council.

First session of the Human Rights Council

Contribution, introduction and amendments to the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This paper, which summarizes 11 years of participation in and contributions to the working group to examine the draft declaration, was published with the classification A/HRC/1/NGO/1.

Second session of the Human Rights Council

Oral statements: racism and discrimination in the counter-terrorism framework (March 2006); legal framework for regulating the activities of transnational corporations (September 2006); reform of the United Nations' financial institutions (September 2006); on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in Cuba [inter-active dialogue (25 September 2009)].

Third session of the Human Rights Council

Oral statements: indigenous issue regarding the right to collective ownership and to land and demilitarization of the lands and territories of the world's indigenous peoples.

Fourth session of the Human Rights Council

Written statement: racial discrimination against racial minorities in Japan. Inter-active dialogues on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (March 2007); freedom of expression and opinion (March 2007); the indigenous issue (March 2007). The letter of 26 March 2006 was addressed to the

President of the Human Rights Council regarding the prolonged detention of five Cubans in the United States of America. Written communication: report in Russian on the organization's activities in the Sahka (Yakoutia) Republic, in northern Russia, within the framework of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (see A/HRC/4/NGO/143).

Fifth session of the Human Rights Council

Written statements: the indigenous issue; need for a mechanism on the faiths of indigenous peoples (September 2007); arbitrary detention in Guantanamo (September 2007); the occupied Palestinian territories (September 2007).In 2007, the organization wrote to the President of the Human Rights Council, submitting a draft on the establishment of a body for indigenous peoples.

Written communications: Declaration of Azángaro (Peru) and testimony on water contamination. Through resolutions, the indigenous communities have taken the decision to examine and adopt their own declaration based on the alternative text of the Tupaj Amaru Indian Movement. These documents have been published under the classifications A/HRC/6/NGO/3 and A/HRC/6/NGO/4.

Sixth session of the Human Rights Council

Oral presentations: economic, social and cultural rights (December 2007); the occupied Palestinian territories (December 2007); the human rights situation in Darfur (December 2007).

Participation in the meeting of consultation regarding the establishment of a mechanism for the indigenous peoples, its mandate, composition, and prerogatives.

Written contributions: proposals for the establishment of a mechanism for the indigenous peoples, its mandate, composition and prerogatives, published with the classification A/HRC/6/NGO/50.

Seventh session of the Human Rights Council

Oral statements: freedom of conscience and of political opinion (March 2008); independence of judges and attorneys (March 2008).

Eighth session of the Human Rights Council

Oral statements: the energy, financial and food crisis and multinational enterprises (June 2008); extreme poverty and the unjust distribution of wealth (June 2008); on the Palestine issue resolutions (June 2008); the right to housing.

Special sessions of the Human Rights Council: the organization has played an active part and made oral contributions to the work of the special sessions on: the Palestine issue, the situation in Lebanon, the human rights situation in Darfur and the food crisis.

Participation in sessions of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

Oral statement: interpretation of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and military occupation; the situation in Palestine and in Lebanon. The

organization took part in the session of the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council, held in 2008.

Written declarations: right to food; promotion of a more democratic and just international order; and the food crisis. Participation in the working group on indigenous populations established by resolution 1982/34 of the Economic and Social Council, with a mandate to review promotion of indigenous rights.

Twenty-third session of the working group on indigenous populations (July 2005)

Oral statements: changing legal provisions, the effective right to land and its natural resources (July 2005).

Written declaration on the documents of the working group (see E/CN.4/Sub./AC/2005/CRP. 2 to 5).

Twenty-fourth session of the working group on indigenous populations (2006)

Oral statements: militarization of the lands and territories of the indigenous peoples (August 2006); self-determination of peoples in international law (August 2006). Participation in sessions of the working group established by resolution 1995/32 of the Commission.

Eleventh session of the working group

The organization submitted its constructive contributions and amendments to the last session of the working group (see E/CN.4/2005/89/Add.1, E/CN.4/2005/WG15/CRP.5 and A/HRC/1/NGO/1). These documents summarize the major substantive proposals put forward over 11 years, with a view to making the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples more consistent with international standards.

Participation in United Nations Conferences

World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, the Durban Review Conference; activities in connection with the International Decade of the Indigenous Peoples.

Conclusion

The organization operates with complete transparency and expresses itself freely and independently, while adhering to the rules of conduct established by resolution 1996/31 of the Council. The Committee is requested to take into consideration that the organization has contributed enormously to the work of the Council and its subsidiary entities without ever having received subsidies, voluntary contribution funds, or financial support from any source whatsoever.

5. International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples

Special, 1953

I. Introduction

The International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples is a federation of organizations and persons involved in the promotion of understanding, dialogue and cooperation among races, peoples, and cultural groups, in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Movement works to disseminate training and information on human rights, does advocacy and lobbying in international institutions and organizes meetings and seminars in line with the objectives of the organization. Its priorities are the struggle against all forms of exclusion and racism and protection of the most vulnerable, in particular women, children, indigenous people, minorities and migrants. The Movement is a member of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations.

Since the headquarters of the organization moved from Geneva to Brussels in 2005, its statutes have had to be re-written to conform to Belgian laws. However, the objectives and *raison d'être* of the Movement remain unchanged.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

2005: Geneva – 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights (14 March-22 April) and 57th session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (25 July-12 August).

At its General Assembly in September 2005, the Movement organized a day of reflection on two subjects: the reform of human rights mechanisms at the United Nations and the role of non-governmental organizations in the current international scenario. A member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights had been invited to give a presentation.

2006: Geneva – participation in the second session of the Human Rights Council (18 September-6 October, 27-29 November) and in its third session (29 November-8 December)

2007: Geneva – participation in the fourth, fifth and sixth sessions of the Human Rights Council. At this last session, the Movement associated itself with a joint written statement on "The Right to Human Security as a Component of the Human Right to Peace: An approach to Terrorism."

New York – the Movement took part in the 51st session of the Commission on the Status of Women (26 February-9 March), while at the same time attending activities organized by the Working Group of NGOs on the situation of girls, of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to which the Movement is a party.

2008: Geneva – seventh (3-28 March), eighth (2-18 June) and ninth (8-24 September) sessions of the Human Rights Council. The Movement also attended the second session of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group (5-16 May).

New York – participation in the 52nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women (25 February–7 March), while continuing its participation in parallel activities relating to discrimination against girls.

On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, the Movement took part in the Conference organized in Paris by the Department of Information of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the French Government.

The main points of the meetings in which the Movement takes part and the resolutions on matters of interest to the organization are the subject of articles and analyses in the UFER Bulletin, published twice a year. This bulletin directed at the Movement's members is also posted on the Movement's website: www.ufer-international.org.

Being an organization run by volunteers, UFER cannot participate as actively as it would like to in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council dealing with issues within its sphere of competence. It attempts, nevertheless, thanks to the United Nations website and the networks to which it belongs, to keep abreast of developments, in order to intervene at the appropriate moment, often together with other organizations.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. In Cambodia, the objective of our pre-school education programme is to help children from underprivileged environments, most of whom are of Vietnamese origin, to become better integrated into the Cambodian education system, and to give them, and Khmer children, the chance to live in harmony with each other. Today, this programme reaches approximately 200 children and emphasizes development of language, cognitive reasoning, sensory faculties and social skills. Children also receive a meal every day. The programme also ensures that teachers are trained.

6. World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations

Special, 1985

Introduction

The World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres & Associations is a non-governmental organization whose objective is to consolidate the ideals of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through civil society's direct participation all over the world. The World Federation, which is the only non-governmental organization to carry the name UNESCO, pursues the

objectives and goals of the Organization, that is to say the achievement of peace by promoting education, science and culture.

By coordinating the activities of national federations of UNESCO associations, centres and clubs all over the world, the World Federation lends its support to the activities of those federations by organizing training seminars, sharing best practices and safeguarding respect for UNESCO ideals

In order to revive the World Federation and enable it to continue to promote peace by disseminating UNESCO ideals, the Federation's charter was revised and new statutes adopted at the General Conference held in July 2005, at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

The Seventh World Congress of the World Federation, which took place in Athens from 11 to 13 July, 2007, hosted by the Hellenic National Commission for UNESCO, embarked on a new era of revival and adopted the 2007-2011 Plan of Action. Indeed, inspired by the recommendations adopted by delegates, this Plan of Action revolves around the following objectives: provide additional training for the managers of the national federations and clubs; disseminate and circulate information between the World Federation and its partners; participate in international events organized by United Nations agencies; establish an atmosphere of trust with UNESCO and the national commissions; encourage the financial autonomy of the World Federation; foster solidarity between the countries of the North and those of the South with respect to UNESCO's priority areas.

The partnership between UNESCO and the World Federation materialized in the form of a cooperation agreement (objectives contract), approved, in September 2007, by UNESCO's Executive Board. That agreement revived formal ties between UNESCO and the World Federation for a six-year term.

Thanks to that association agreement, the World Federation enjoys a privileged status vis-à-vis UNESCO. It enjoys NGO status vis-à-vis UNESCO, which enables it to have an office in the NGOs House at UNESCO headquarters (rue Miollis, Paris) and the World Federation's projects are frequently financed out of the UNESCO budget.

During the 2007 World Congress, after discussion and review of the files, and at the behest of the Executive Board of the World Federation, the UNESCO Youth Association club of Estonia, the Porto UNESCO club in Portugal and the UNESCO club of Kazakhstan were admitted as correspondent members of the World Federation. In fact, more than 70 countries are active members of the World Federation.

In this period (2005-2008), the World Federation worked to consolidate the seats of the UNESCO clubs movement in several parts of the world by establishing regional federations, Two new Federations have arisen, namely: (a) the Arab Federation of UNESCO Clubs (May 2005); and (b) the Latin American and Caribbean Federation of UNESCO Clubs (June 2008). These regional federations serve to coordinate and build consensus among national federations during execution of inter-regional projects.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the International Civil Society Forum: UNESCO partners, on 25 October 2007, UNESCO, Paris. Our participation in the Forum emphasized the

role of UNESCO associations, centres and clubs in promoting the ideals of peace and the involvement of citizens in actions aimed at enhancing their living conditions and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Indeed, by strengthening partnership and the exchange of best practices, the World Federation helps to forge a culture of exchange and dialogue among cultures.

Participation in the 61st annual Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations working with the United Nations Information Department, held at UNESCO headquarters from 3-5 September, 2008. The Conference was entitled "Reaffirming Human Rights for All: the Universal Declaration at 60." On that occasion, the Secretary General of the World Federation took part in the work of workshops organized alongside that Conference.

Organization of the European Meeting of UNESCO human rights clubs from 10-13 December, 2008, celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in collaboration with the French Federation of UNESCO Clubs and the European Federation of UNESCO Associations and Clubs. The purpose of the event was to be receptive to young people's views on human rights.

Launching of organizational preparations for the World Forum of UNESCO Clubs on the subject of "World Heritage and Peace", which took place in Alexandria (Egypt) in July 2009. This event will be organized pursuant to the recommendations adopted by the 27th session of the Executive Board of the World Federation, held in Yekaterinburg (Russian Federation) from 14-20 August 2008. The Forum will focus on the correlation between world peace and the preservation of world heritage sites. Several experts in the subject, representatives of the regional federations of UNESCO clubs, and young people from UNESCO associations and clubs all over the world will help trigger in-depth consideration of this issue.

In close collaboration with the Arab Federation of UNESCO Clubs and the Tunisian Federation of UNESCO Clubs, since 2008 the World Federation has been busy organizing, for 2009, in Kairouan (Tunisia), an International Forum of UNESCO Clubs to address the subject of sustainable heritage, during the festivities of "Kairouan, the capital of Islamic culture."

The World Federation contributed to the launching, in Mali, in December 2008, of a series of cultural events organized in Africa on the theme "Mandela challenge."